

NEW BERLIN OFFER DIRECT TO ALLIES REPORTED ON WAY

London 'Times' Hears That Terms Were Sent Last Night to German Envoy in France.

NEAR PARIS DEMANDS

Ambassador at London Goes to Foreign Office, Supposedly With New Proposals.

ULTIMATUM BY MAY 6

Germany Will Have Six Days Thereafter to Decide—Must Make £600,000,000 Issue at That Time.

By the Associated Press.
London, May 4 (Wednesday).—A new German offer to the Allies was telegraphed Tuesday (last night) from Berlin to the German Ambassador at Paris for communication to the Reparations Commission, according to a statement ascribed by the London 'Times' to 'good authority.'

The terms of the offer are not known, but the 'Times' says it is believed they are approximate to acceptance of the Allies' decisions at Paris on January 29.

[The terms of the Paris accord were 225,000,000 marks gold, spread in annuities over forty-two years, plus the 12,000,000,000 marks gold which the Reparations Commission decided Germany defaulted on the May 1 payment prescribed by the treaty.]

It is presumed, the 'Times' says, the offer will be forwarded to London and placed before the Supreme Council to-day (Wednesday).

A visit made this evening to the British Foreign Office by Dr. Schamer, the German Ambassador, is the subject of much speculation. One report is that the Ambassador presented urgent new proposals respecting reparations.

It was remarked that while Dr. Schamer was engaged with the Foreign Office officials a special messenger from the American Embassy arrived at the Foreign Office.

ALLIES' DEMANDS NOW AT 135 BILLION MARKS

Belgium's Special Claim for Damages Causes Rise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 3.

"Complete accord" were the words that came from both the British and the French headquarters at the end of another five-hour conference of the Supreme Council to-day. There will be another meeting of the council to-morrow, to which the Reparations Commission has been summoned from Paris, when the final details of the financial plan will be presented in documentary form. Premier Briand said to-day he expected to leave here for Paris not later than to-morrow.

The ultimatum of the Allies will be sent to Berlin by the Reparations Commission not later than May 6 and will expire six days after.

The total amount which Germany will be notified she must pay has been raised to 157,500,000,000 (about 135,000,000,000 marks gold), including Belgium's special claim covering her debts to the Allies. This entire amount is to be covered by bonds to guarantee Germany's payment of 100,000,000,000 (2,000,000,000 marks) annually and of 26 per cent. tax on her exports. Bonds to the amount of 600,000,000 (about 12,000,000,000 marks gold) will be issued when the ultimatum expires or Germany accepts the terms, and 1,900,000,000 (about 38,000,000,000 marks gold) will be issued in November, making a total of 12,500,000,000 (about 250,000,000,000 marks gold). The balance, amounting to 14,250,000,000 (about 285,000,000,000 marks gold) will be issued as Germany shows her capacity to pay as shown by the amount the tax on exports produces.

Export Tax Increased.

The provision stands for the collection of 100,000,000 (about 2,000,000,000 marks gold) annually, but the export tax has been increased to 26 per cent. of the total German exports. This additional 1 per cent. on exports will be earmarked for interest on that portion of the debt not covered by an issue of bonds. While the interest charge remains at 5 per cent. on the issued bonds, a 1 per cent. sinking fund provision is added.

It was stated to-night that while the bonds will have no explicit term of life, it is expected each series will be retired in thirty-seven years. How this can be attained was not made plain in view of the sinking fund provision of only 1 per cent.

There are several novel details added to the scheme, however. One is that the interest will be continued and charged against the bonds after they have been

Continued on Third Page.

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ALLIES INVITE U. S. TO JOIN BOARDS ENFORCING TREATY; THANK AMERICA FOR TACT

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A NOTE was sent to Washington by the Allied Supreme Council thanking the Administration for its tactful handling of the German reparations offer and inviting the United States to name a representative to the Supreme Council and to send delegates to the Council of Ambassadors, the Reparations Commission and other permanent bodies connected with the enforcement of the Versailles treaty. The reason given here for this action is twofold—first, that the Knox resolution has been held up, apparently at the behest of the Administration, and second, that a sharp rebuke has been sent to Germany. Whether such representatives should be named before May 12 is not clear.

Also it was learned that what may have an even more important bearing on a renewed invitation to America, after Premier Lloyd George said at Hythe last week that America's reentry depended exclusively on her own initiative, is that it is practically decided no action can be taken toward blockading Germany or enforcing even modified naval supervision of German ports without America's assent.

Certain statesmen here do not want to raise the question of "freedom of the seas" just at this juncture. The French, on the other hand, are extremely anxious to make the allied grip on Germany complete by a naval demonstration of Hamburg or even the actual naval occupation of this and other German ports. The experts, however, advised that nothing further should be done concerning naval action until the views of the Washington Government were learned, and then only as an additional means of compulsion in the event that occupation of the Ruhr, if carried out, should not prove sufficient to cause a surrender by Germany.

WANT RUHR TAKEN AS A GUARANTEE BERLIN WOULD SEE U. S. ON COMMISSION

French Press Cites German Bad Faith and Would Enter Anyway.

RESERVES START FRIDAY

Feeling in Paris Is Germany Will Yield in Time to Allied Demands.

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For the last twenty-four hours a steady stream of military trains has been proceeding toward the German frontier loaded with troops, horses, field artillery, machine guns and munitions. None of the young men called to the colors in last night's mobilization order have yet entrained, but already they have begun reporting to the military depots without any untoward incident, save at Orleans. There Communists stirred up veterans to provoke a conflict with the police, but it was ended when some of the agitators were arrested.

The Communist newspapers continue their campaign without daring actually to call on the reservists of the 1919 class to resist the mobilization order, which would bring down on them the Government's heavy hand. They assert that other classes are about to be called up, but this report was flatly denied at the War Ministry. The first detachments of reservists will move toward the German frontier by Friday.

Despite the evidence, which even the troop movements in the streets of Paris is now affording, that France is again going on a partial war footing, the feeling here is pretty general that Germany will accept the allied demands before May 13, when it is proposed that French troops shall enter Essen. Bankers here are generally of this opinion.

With a unanimity which seems inspired the French press has suddenly concentrated its attention on the question of what guarantees are to be exacted if Germany accepts the allied demands, either through the present Fehrenbach Ministry or a new one. Unquestionably a large body of opinion is formed here in connection with the occupation of the Ruhr district as a guarantee even if the terms of the Allies are accepted by Germany. French leaders, like Raymond Poincaré and André Lefèvre, one time Minister of War, insist on this as a measure of protection apart from any financial consideration. This question is asked by newspapers like the 'Gaulois,' which says:

"We cannot be satisfied with such guarantees as would have been considered sufficient before Germany's bad faith was demonstrated. The result of the London conference can be judged only after this capital point is decided. It is indispensable that the guarantees specified in case of Germany's acceptance be at least equivalent to those assuring us of the Ruhr occupation if we are to renounce this operation."

The Allies consider the mere organization of an international control commission, which some observers regard as equivalent to the old Turkish debt commission, to be an insufficient guarantee, adding:

"If the solution accepted by the French is not to be a delusion pure and simple this control must represent equivalent advantages to those we would get by the seizure of the Westphalian coal fields."

Despite the mobilization order, disappointment was evident over some of the features of the decision by the Supreme Council, and attention is called to the fact that the expense connected with the mobilization of the class of 1919 will be about 100,000,000 francs, which will be added to France's tremendous budget.

With the new delay accorded Germany, French eyes are once more on the United States. The necessity of satisfying American opinion is understood by the French, and there is here a desire to discourage Germany economically. It is quite possible that Premier Briand will make a statement on this point when he returns to Paris to-morrow.

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MARINE MEN'S PAY SOLE BARRIER TO SETTLING STRIKE

Benson and Davis See Hope in New Conference To-day or To-morrow.

ENGINEERS HOLD KEY

Union Leaders Approve Working Rules Suggested by Secretary Davis.

OWNERS ARE INFLEXIBLE

Old North State Delayed by Stewards—Three Liners Sail—Picketing Begins.

New hope of ending the strike which is intended to tie up the whole American merchant marine was expressed in Washington last night.

Admiral Benson believes that the three parties to the wage dispute—the steamship owners, Shipping Board and seafarers' unions—may reopen negotiations, broken last Friday, when the employees refused to accept a wage cut of 15 per cent.

It is understood that working rules suggested by Secretary of Labor Davis already have been approved by the union officers, who met him in Washington yesterday and will see him again to-day. The main question, however, is wages.

Admiral Benson expects that a conference of owners, Shipping Board and unions will be held to-day or to-morrow. A committee of owners was on its way to Washington last night.

The Shipping Board, after a survey of all ports, regards the movement of ships as generally satisfactory despite the strike. So many men are out of work at this time that it is comparatively easy to hire seamen of the lower grades, but the engineers, the "key men," are generally sticking by their union and inability to get large numbers of them to fill the place of strikers is causing the owners trouble.

Riots in Baltimore, caused by fights between pickets and strike breakers, in which several men were beaten, caused W. W. Tinsley, for the United States Shipping Board, to ask the War Department for troops to patrol the waterfront if disorder continues. About thirty armed strikers, jumping from two launches, boarded the Shipping Board vessel Newark at Locust Point, Baltimore, and forced twenty members of the crew to go away with them.

Stewards Delay Sailing.

In New York the unions won at least a victory by delaying the sailing of the "test ship," the passenger liner Old North State, controlled by the Shipping Board and operated by the United States Steamship Company. The stewards and cooks struck at the eleventh hour, leaving the vessel running full blast. A lot of expensive repairs were made and the ship left the pier, but anchored in the Hudson waiting for more stewards to be taken from shore on tug, and did not get away until after 11 o'clock last night. The crew is paying the entire crew the old pre-strike wages for this trip.

Sailing of the big Potomac of the same line was postponed to to-day. The company says this was done to permit the sailing of 400 Westerners who had taken passage on the boat, but had been delayed by the strike.

Other vessels leaving New York under the American flag yesterday, as if there were no strike, were the Munro, of the Munson Line, for the West Indies; the City of St. Louis, of the Ocean Steamship Company, for Savannah; and the Strakos, a United Fruit liner, bound for Cuba and the Canal Zone. The Strakos was said to have accepted the reduced wages.

So many vessels are lying idle, anyway, that it is hard to tell how many are affected by the strike rules. Unquestionably a number of ships are strikebound in New York harbor. But the owners are working together, and, where they can, filling the crews of vessels that must sail from the complement of those that are laid up. To stop this the unions started to patrol the harbor in launches. They also have started picketing the places where seamen are hired. There has been no picketing violence in this city.

Owners Are Inflexible.

Many representatives of lines operating Shipping Board vessels met at the New York offices of the board, 45 Broadway, and drew up tentative rules of cooperation. These are: Persistent strikers will not be taken back. The operators will not together in replacing the strikers. The men must accept the 15 per cent. wage cut. There will be another conference at 5 o'clock this morning. The disposition yesterday was to maintain an "open door" policy.

Secretary of Labor Davis, upon whom the people of Great Britain, reinforced by British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand, would rise as one man against such a proposal.

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Britain to Save Two Hours of Daylight During Strike

LONDON, May 3.—The extension of daylight saving in Great Britain to two hours instead of one hour, as at present, is foreshadowed in an announcement in the official London 'Gazette' this evening. The announcement says the Secretary for Home Affairs has authorized the advancing of the clock two hours over Greenwich mean time. The order for setting the clocks forward has not been issued, but it is expected as a measure for coal conservation as a result of the mine strike. Already all the railroad services, public and private lighting and electric power have been restricted for the same reason.

STILLMAN OUT AS BANK HEAD, SUIT IN DIVORCE RESUMED

William and Percy Rockefeller Force Change in National City.

C. E. MITCHELL CHOSEN

New Sensations Promised in Hearing of Banker's Action Against Wife.

LITTLE GUY WILL APPEAR

Lawyers Will Try First To-day to Have Barred Letters Admitted.

James A. Stillman will start again this morning before Judge Daniel J. Gleason, in the rooms of the Bar Association, to produce testimony which he insists entitles him to a divorce from his wife, Anna Urquhart Potter Stillman, but will not be identified hereafter as the president of the National City Bank. His resignation was accepted yesterday by the board of directors of that institution, largely through the influence of William Rockefeller and his son, Percy Rockefeller, who converted the other directors to their belief that the best interests of the bank called for the election of a new president.

Mr. Stillman will continue, for the time being, as a director and a member of the executive committee, largely because of the big stock interest held by the Stillman estate. The board chose as Mr. Stillman's successor Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company, who is only forty-three years old, but the possessor of a nationwide financial reputation.

Mr. Stillman was not present when his resignation was accepted, although he visited the bank yesterday. He is said to have told a friend that he intended to retire into private life after the divorce ends, but would sacrifice everything to win the action.

Mr. Stillman is also optimistic regarding the hearings which will begin to-day, and many reports were current yesterday that charges even more sensational than those already published will be made by both parties.

Mr. Stillman's lawyers hope to win a preliminary injunction to admit the letters and make them part of the record. These letters comprise one written to Mr. Stillman by his wife directly before the birth of Guy Stillman, the child whom the banker makes co-defendant, and others written to Mrs. Stillman by Percy Rockefeller, the French-Canadian guide named by the banker as co-sponsor.

Mrs. Stillman clings to her original decision to fight back and counter, in her own behalf, with divorce proceedings in which she names Florence Lawrence Leeds, former member of the Chicken Chorus at the Century Theatre. She claims that her husband, who is the father of Florence Leeds's son, Jay Leeds. The child Guy Stillman will be present at the hearings, it was said to-day, and his guardian, James Stillman, the elder, Secretary of the National City Bank, will be at the boy's side protecting his interests.

The action of the board of directors of the National City Bank in accepting the resignation of Mr. Stillman increases the name of Stillman from the roster of officials after it had been anonymous with the institution for many years through the financial genius of James Stillman, the elder. Several weeks ago Mr. Stillman went through the form of presenting his resignation, but at that time only a minority of the directors agreed with those that were present refused to accept.

MITCHELL SUCCEEDED PINE.

The death recently of M. Taylor Pine created a vacancy on the directorate and that vacancy was filled by Mr. Mitchell. The following fourteen members of the board were present at yesterday's meeting:

Earl D. Babst, president American Sugar Refining Company; Nicholas Brady, president of the National City Company; Guy Cary of Shearman & Sterling; Cleveland H. Dodge of the Philadelphia Corporation; John A. Garver of Shearman & Sterling; P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co.; Robert S. Lovett, president Union Pacific Railroad; Gertrude H. Milliken of Deering, Milliken & Co.; Edgar Palmer, president of the Zinc Company; James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co.; Percy A. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Eric P. Swenson, Howard S. Johnson and Mr. Stillman.

In addition to accepting Mr. Stillman's resignation, the board elected E. P. Swenson, Newman of the board, an office left vacant since the resignation of Frank A. Vanderbilt as president, and appointed Mr. Swenson, John A. Garver and Percy A. Rockefeller as additional members of the executive committee. Mr. Swenson has been a director of the bank and the National City Company since 1912.

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Mr. Mitchell, besides being a national figure in investment banking, is an enthusiastic golfer, with scores ranging from 90 to 95, and he walks daily, with in the city, from his home at 833 Fifth

TRUST CO. HEAD 7 YEARS

Loses Fortune in Stock Speculation—Prefers Death to Facing His Directors.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., May 3.—Joseph Kaighn, president of the Moorestown Trust Company and a lawyer with offices in Camden, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun in his garage in the rear of his home here. According to J. G. Pettit, treasurer of the trust company, and William K. Tuttle, Jr., State Bank Commissioner, Mr. Kaighn killed himself because he was short \$30,000 in his accounts at the bank, which amount was made up by the board of directors.

Mr. Tuttle said that Mr. Kaighn's shortage, which was in the form of an overdrawn account, was discovered by a State bank examiner last week and was reported immediately to the board of directors. The board made good the amount and called a meeting for last night at which Mr. Kaighn was requested to appear and make an explanation. He did not attend the meeting, and nothing was heard from him until this morning, when a maid who went into the garage discovered the body. Speculation in stocks was assigned by Mr. Pettit as the cause of the shortage. Officials of the bank said that the depositors would not suffer.

Kaighn was one of the best known attorneys in southern New Jersey, formerly Solicitor of Chester township and a member of the Burlington County Board of Assessors. He was also a member of the directorate of several railroads and was a law partner of Charles A. Wolverton, Prosecutor of Camden county. He was one of the organizers of the Moorestown Trust Company and had been its president for seven years. He was a descendant of the Joseph Kaighn who in 1856 named Kaighn's Point, now South Camden. His grandfather, Bartram Kaighn, founded the famous Bartram's Gardens in Philadelphia.

NORTHCLIFFE BLAMES PIN PRICKS OF PRESS

Says Differences With U. S. Can Be Cleared.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 3.—Lord Northcliffe, speaking to-night before the representatives of the American dry goods business who are visiting this country, declared that the misunderstanding between England and the United States were due largely to "pin pricks" in the American press, and could be cleared up through frankness and cooperation.

Pointing out the effect on international relations of newspaper agitation, he asserted that there were certain English papers which continually and unjustly misinterpreted American affairs, but he added, "there are many more American newspapers that continually and unjustly criticize British affairs."

Dealing with Ireland, Lord Northcliffe said: "We are offering Ireland very generous terms. I believe they are well understood by the United States American newspapermen, with Ireland would urge Ireland to agree to them."

Taking American newspaper reports of a raid on London, Lord Northcliffe declared he had no objection to "knock knock" of the British debt, oil, Yaps, the Japanese Crown Prince's visit, education of the Japanese in flying by British aviators and the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The supposition in some quarters, he said, was, seemingly, that the Japanese attitude relative to Yaps was due to some alliance with Great Britain of an offensive and defensive nature.

"There cannot be any possibility of an Anglo-Japanese combination against the United States," he said. "But if any British Government contemplated making such a combination, I venture to say the people of Great Britain, reinforced by British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand, would rise as one man against such a proposal."

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March Income and Profits Taxes Drop \$139,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Income and excess profits taxes collected by the Government during March fell off by more than \$139,000,000 as compared with March of last year, according to reports issued to-night by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Receipts from these taxes during the month totalled \$547,481,140, as against \$686,939,318 in March, 1920.

Collections from these sources from July 1 to the end of March amounted to \$2,287,486,997, or a decrease of \$521,174,807 as against the corresponding period of last year.

RIVER YIELDS BODY OF MRS. RANKINE

No Bruises to Indicate Violence, but All Valuable Jewels Are Gone.

MISSING SINCE APRIL 1

Widow Who Shared Legacy of \$1,000,000 Disappeared After Motor Drive.

The body of Mrs. Annette Kingsley Rankine of 14 East Sixtieth street, who disappeared from the vicinity of Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue late in the afternoon of April 1, was picked up late yesterday afternoon by a police launch off the Marine Division of Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn. The body was taken to the Kings County Morgue, in Clarkson avenue, Brooklyn, and at 10:30 o'clock last night it was identified by Miss Spink, who had been nurse and companion to Mrs. Rankine for many years, and by the dead woman's chauffeur, Frank Cloutier, who was driving her car on the afternoon she disappeared.

Mrs. Rankine's body was viewed in the presence of Dr. C. H. Magna, admittance physician to the Morgue, who has begun an examination to determine if possible whether Mrs. Rankine was murdered. Dr. Magna said last night that so far as he had proceeded he had been able to find no signs of violence.

The only thing that has developed so far that leads the police to think Mrs. Rankine might have been murdered is the fact that all her jewels are missing. When she disappeared on April 1 she was said to have worn a gold wedding ring, a ring with a ruby and two diamonds and another ring set with two sapphires and one diamond, all in gold mounting. The condition of the hands on the body found yesterday, however, was such that the rings might easily have slipped off.

Miss Spink arrived at the morgue in company with Cloutier and John J. Pender, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. After she had viewed the body she refused to make any comment and would not say to reporters whether it was that of Mrs. Rankine. Pender and the chauffeur, however, as well as a detective who came with the party from the Missing Persons Bureau in Manhattan said that she had stated positively that the body was that of Mrs. Rankine.

The detectives said Miss Spink examined every bit of clothing on the body and apparently came to the conclusion that the apparel was the same as worn by Mrs. Rankine when last seen. The body had been so long in the water that it would be difficult to make the identification from it alone. Dr. Magna said that to eliminate whatever uncertainty might remain a chart of the teeth in the body would be taken this morning and compared with the chart of Mrs. Rankine's teeth, which is on file with her dentist.

Mrs. Rankine was the widow of William Birch Rankine, who left her a fortune approximately \$1,000,000. She made her home with other members of her family, including a brother, Benjamin Norton, at the house in East Sixtieth street. The last time that any of her relatives saw her alive was early in the afternoon, when she went out in her automobile. At Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue, for some unexplained reason, she left her car, telling the chauffeur to wait.

The chauffeur saw her walking toward the public market at the terminal of the Queensboro Bridge and then the attention was turned to something else. He tried to find her after she had been gone some time, but, failing, turned the car home and reported the disappearance to her brother.

CÆSARIAN OPERATION SAVES LIVES OF TWINS

Dr. C. C. Sweet Cannot Recall